

# Herald Tribune

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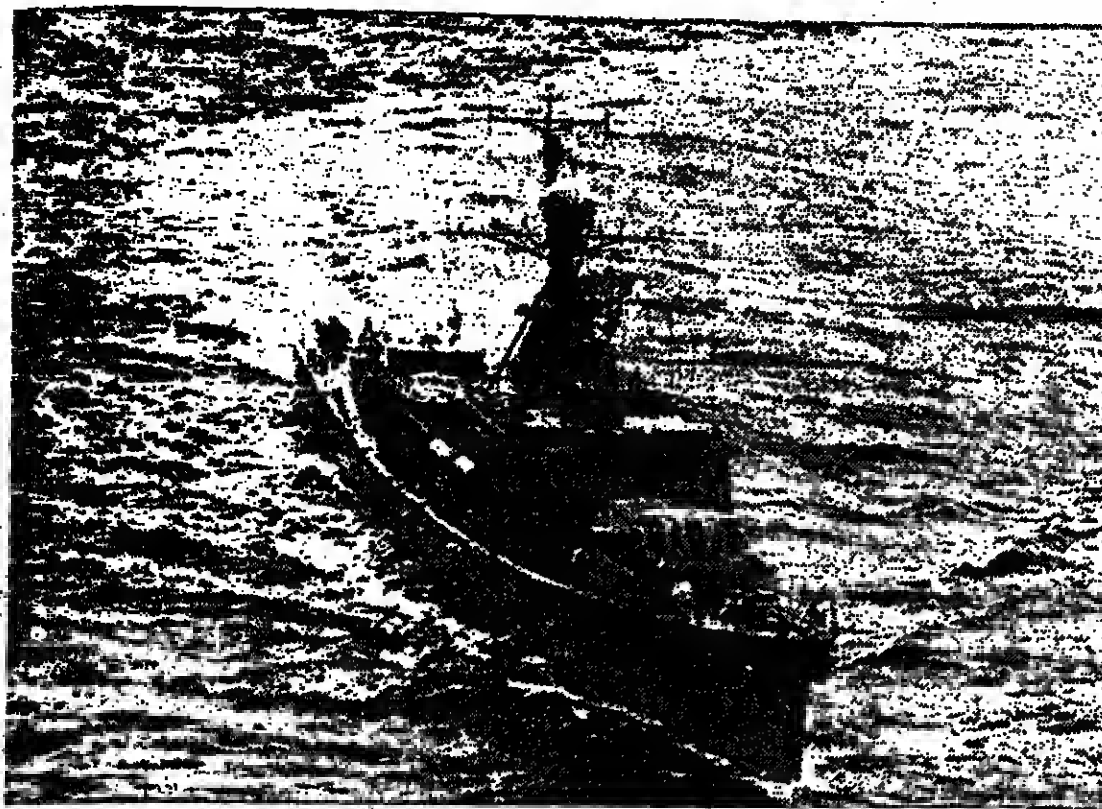
TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Sunny, with light rain 41-52 (3-5). Tomorrow:  
Sunny, with light rain 45-57 (10-12). LONDON:  
Sunny, with light rain 45-57 (10-12). Tomorrow:  
Sunny, with light rain 45-57 (10-12). CHICAGO:  
Sunny, with light rain 45-57 (10-12). NEW  
YORK: Sunny, with light rain 45-57 (10-12).  
Additional weather - PAGE 2

Austria ..... 8 S.  
Belgium ..... 12 S.  
Denmark ..... 12 S.  
France ..... 12 S.  
Germany ..... 12 S.  
Greece ..... 12 S.  
Italy ..... 12 S.  
Japan ..... 12 S.  
Netherlands ..... 12 S.  
Norway ..... 12 S.  
Portugal ..... 12 S.  
Spain ..... 12 S.  
Sweden ..... 12 S.  
Switzerland ..... 12 S.  
Turkey ..... 12 S.  
U.S. Military ..... 12 S.  
Yugoslavia ..... 12 S.

No. 27,952

PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1972

Established 1887



SUB SEARCH—The Royal Norwegian Navy frigate KRM Oslo during a search for a foreign submarine which was reported in the Sognefjord in Norway some 14 days ago.

## Norway Silent on Ship's Nationality

### Submarine Escapes From Fjord

OSLO, Nov. 26 (UPI)—A foreign submarine, tracked by the Norwegian Navy for more than two weeks after having slipped into the Sognefjord in western Norway, has escaped to international waters, the Defense Department announced today.

Scores of naval vessels and helicopters had participated in a search at the fjord to try to identify the submarine.

Military authorities had been unwilling for some time to officially describe the object detected as a submarine. But yesterday they said that the navy had established "contacts indicating that at the time in question (Friday) there was a submarine operating in the outer reaches of the fjord."

A communiqué issued tonight said: "The total mass of information collected by the Norwegian army and navy during the two-week operation in the Sognefjord confirms that a foreign submarine has been operating in the area."

"The contacts established by search vessels and planes indicate that the submarine has left Norwegian territorial waters. Its nationality was not established."

Military observers here said the communiqué seemed to confirm earlier speculation that the submarine would be allowed to escape in order to avoid a major incident that could damage current efforts for reducing international tensions.

"The entire operation will be thoroughly analyzed, especially with a view to evaluating current procedure in such cases," the communiqué said.

The official statement was issued after extensive talks between government and defense officials.

At the height of search activity yesterday, four destroyers and several gunboats were in the fjord.

Military officials confirmed Friday that Norwegian submarines also had arrived at the fjord.

The communiqué said that the search operation had been extremely difficult because of the shape of the fjord and its many branches. The maximum depth of the fjord is 1,369 meters.

"Concern for human life is an important factor in peacetime. Our primary intention was to bring the submarine to the surface, not to destroy it," the command said.

Radio Report Studied  
LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Britain's Defense Ministry said yesterday it was investigating a report that the submarine in the Sognefjord was Russian and that there had been a mutiny aboard.

A British radio ham claimed he picked up a broadcast in English from Albania which said there had been fighting aboard the nuclear-powered vessel and an officer and some crewmen had taken it over for a time.

The Defense Ministry said it had no substantiation of the report from amateur radio monitor David Arthur in Plymouth on England's south coast.

## No Details Reported

### Cuba-U.S. Talks for Accord On Hijacking Open in Havana

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—Talks aimed at concluding an anti-hijacking agreement between Cuba and the United States opened in Havana yesterday, the State Department said.

The negotiations with Havana are being conducted through the Swiss government, which represents U.S. interests in Cuba.

State Department officials said they had not yet received the formal report from the Swiss Embassy in Havana.

"But we presume the meeting was held and that we shall hear from them in due course," a spokesman said.

The meeting was the first since a dramatic hijacking three weeks ago when three men commandeered a Southern Airways DC-8 and took it on a 39-hour flight up and down the Eastern United States, into Canada and twice to Havana, where the three hijackers were arrested.

The United States wants an agreement whereby hijackers—and not just the aircraft and passengers—are returned to the United States.

Cuba initiated the present talks but also made it clear that it expected the United States to offer some assurances regarding the activities of Cuban exiles against the Fidel Castro government.

Widerra, a short man, was dressed in brown overalls.

Hans Vogel, who directed the special 150-man police security force, told newsmen that "calibrations with special training were under orders to shoot the hijacker in a crystal-clear situation that would not endanger the hostages."

The sharpshooters' opportunity came when Widerra showed himself, with a handkerchief pressed to his mouth, as authorities passed a two-way radio through the plane's front door. He had accepted the radio to speed up negotiating with police.

"When Widerra pushed the door open, Miss Sommer ran a few yards away from him down the corridor, giving police sharpshooters on the ground a chance to

shoot one well-aimed shot from 60 yards," Mr. Vogel said.

Police then stormed aboard the plane and found Widerra fatally wounded in the passageway.

Miss Sommer, who joined Air Canada in Paris in 1967 after studying at the Sorbonne, was whisked away after the rescue and lodged in a hotel. Today, she was described as suffering from delayed shock. A doctor prescribed sedatives for her.

Widerra, who was born in the former German province of Upper Silesia, was a body of a young Czech airplane hijacker or the release of 20 Czechs he said were jailed in West Germany on espionage charges.

Told there were not 20 such prisoners, Widerra said he would settle for the release of any 20 convicts serving the longest sentences in West German prisons.

Communicating his demands in written notes dropped from the plane, Widerra offered, around noon yesterday, to swap Miss Sommer for a 19-year-old acquaintance he identified as Ursula Friedrich.

Police said they have been unable to locate the girl.

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Widerra, who was not positively identified until police stormed the plane, has a criminal record including convictions for trespassing, illegal possession of weapons and larceny, police said. Widerra had described himself in notes dropped from the plane as a former inmate of a Nazi concentration camp who wanted to go down in history.

He commandeered the airliner shortly after 3 p.m. Friday, when the Montreal-bound plane's 21 passengers were undergoing a security check in the terminal.

He seized Miss Sommer and told the six other crew members to get off.

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## Golan Area Is Shelled By Syrians

### Israel Charges 'Provocation'

TEL AVIV, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Israel said Syria bombarded its army positions on the occupied Golan Heights yesterday in what Israel's chief of military intelligence termed an "intended provocation" to increase tension.

In a move unprecedented since the Middle East cease-fire went into effect 27 months ago, Israel told Egypt through the United Nations truce commission that it should "not misinterpret facts in the latest incident with Syria and be drawn into the conflict. Egypt and Syria are linked militarily."

The 30-minute shelling with artillery and mortars along a 13-mile front on both sides of Kuneitra in the central sector of the Golan Heights caused neither damage nor casualties, the military command said.

This was the fourth time in nearly a month that Syria has reportedly shelled Israeli targets on the Golan Heights. The attack occurred four days after Israel and Syria fought a daylong battle with artillery planes and tanks.

The Syrian shelling constitutes a clear violation of the cease-fire, being an intended provocation meant to intensify tension in Israeli-Syrian relations," Maj. Gen. Eliahu Zeira, chief of intelligence, told an official of the UN truce commission, the Israeli command said.

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman today rejected as a "lie" the Israeli assertion that the artillery attack had been unprovoked.

Yesterday, a Syrian military spokesman said Israeli troops had opened fire with mortars and machine guns against Syrian positions in the southern sector of the front lines. In retaliation, the spokesman said, Syrian artillery bombarded two Israeli positions in the Golan Heights and scored direct hits.

"The Israeli claim that it did not return (the Syrian fire) is given the lie by the Israeli shells which landed near the UN observation post in the northern sector," the spokesman said.

In Israel, Gen. Zeira denied the Syrian statements. "The Syrian shelling was not preceded by firing or any military activity on the part of the Israelis," he said.

Israeli military sources reported quiet along the 40-mile frontier with Syria today. Israel kept the front closed to visitors and maintained a troop alert there.

In Jerusalem, the cabinet today dismissed the Syrian shelling.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban told the cabinet that Syria and Iraq had released 12 Jewish prisoners. A government official said Mr. Eban had quoted information obtained "from reliable sources" in the two countries. He did not say what had prompted the release.

According to the report, Syrian authorities have freed four men, including Albert Ellis, 69, the former leader of the Jewish community in Lebanon. Jewish organizations had accused Damascus of keeping Mr. Ellis in prison after Palestinian guerrillas allegedly kidnapped him in Beirut last year.

Egypt Voices Concern  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—Egypt has expressed concern to the United States over Israeli attacks on Syria, the State Department said before the latest shelling.

A U.S. official, Joseph Greene, was told by the Egyptian concern by Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat in Cairo, a State Department spokesman said Friday.



BLAST VICTIM—Dublin police aiding a young girl injured in a cinema bomb explosion early yesterday. Police blamed the blast, caused by a mine, on the IRA.

## MacStiofain Rescue Foiled

### Gunmen Battle Dublin Police In Raid to Free IRA Leader

DUBLIN, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Gunmen of the outlawed Irish Republican Army battled police today in an unsuccessful attempt to free the IRA's Sean MacStiofain from custody in a Dublin hospital.

The gunfight here was one of many actions in three capitals that were seen as a violent aftermath to a six-month prison term yesterday: two street rallies and a theater's bombing in Dublin, several street battles in Belfast and the take-over of the Irish airline's office in London.

Eight IRA raiders made the move to free MacStiofain today from Mater Hospital, where he is in the intensive-care unit. They were disguised as priests and hospital workers. Neighboring MacStiofain's police-guarded ward, they pulled guns from beneath their cassocks and white smocks. A nun, nursing Sister Maria Dolores, was seized by the intruders, who jabbed a gun at her back and used her as a shield. Two clothed as priests warned three policemen: "Move, and we will blow your heads off."

But one policeman dived into another room and radioed for help from the police's Special Branch. As reinforcements arrived, the shooting started. The nun broke away from her captors. One IRA man was shot in the stomach and two bystanders were "slightly injured." Four IRA men were captured while four escaped.

Troops Called Out  
Later, for the second night in a row, Dublin's General Post Office was the scene of an IRA-sponsored rally protesting the sentencing yesterday of MacStiofain to a six-month prison term. An estimated 15,000 persons marched through the downtown area to the GPO tonight, demanding the release of the man who reportedly has been chief of staff of the IRA's militant Provisional wing.

Irish Republic Army troops had been called out and all police leaves were canceled to mount a tight guard over the protest.

A similar rally late last night was followed early today by a bomb blast that was the worst since the 1966 bombing of the GPO.

Police said they have been unable to locate the girl.

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## Talks Recessed To Dec. 4, Nixon Sees Kissinger

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Faced with serious obstacles, the United States and North Vietnam yesterday broke off what had been hoped would be the final series of secret cease-fire negotiations but agreed to meet again here Dec. 4.

Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger went to New York to confer with President Nixon, who is spending a private weekend there. [President Nixon, described as confident of the "right kind" of peace settlement, resumed conferences on the recessed talks today with Mr. Kissinger, the Associated Press reported from New York.]

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger met for almost an hour this morning at the Waldorf-Astoria, where the President and his family were spending the weekend.

It was the second meeting since Mr. Kissinger returned from Paris late last night and immediately went into conference with the President. After that meeting, Mr. Nixon issued a midnight statement saying that he believed that the two sides would reach agreement on a cease-fire and political solution.

Mr. Nixon was scheduled to return to his retreat at Camp David, Md., later today, while Mr. Kissinger was expected to go to Washington. The two will confer again tomorrow at Camp David.

A White House spokesman said, "Ron Ziegler, the presidential press secretary, also said that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger would meet this week with Nguyen Phu Duc, an emissary of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu. The time of the meeting was not set."

[The meeting was requested by Mr. Thieu last week and has been seen by some observers as an effort to bypass Mr. Kissinger, who had been criticized by the South Vietnamese for not paying enough attention to their objections to the peace proposals.]

Belfast, capital of Northern Ireland, had several gun battles lasting a total of more than three hours today. It was the "Ulster city's worst outbreak of fighting in weeks, and the British Army said the take-over of the Irish airline's office in London.

Eight IRA raiders made the move to free MacStiofain today from Mater Hospital, where he is in the intensive-care unit. They were disguised as priests and hospital workers. Neighboring MacStiofain's police-guarded ward, they pulled guns from beneath their cassocks and white smocks. A nun, nursing Sister Maria Dolores, was seized by the intruders, who jabbed a gun at her back and used her as a shield. Two clothed as priests warned three policemen: "Move, and we will blow your heads off."

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## Frankfurt Police Kill Man Who Held Stewardess Hostage

FRANKFURT, Nov. 26 (AP)—A police sharpshooter killed a gunman yesterday who had held an Air Canada stewardess hostage for nearly 24 hours aboard an airliner on the ground at Frankfurt airport.

Police identified the gunman, who carried a loaded revolver, as Viktor Widerra, 56, a German with a long criminal record.

The stewardess, Margit Sommer, 31, a German-born resident of Montreal, was described by an Air Canada spokesman as "unharmed and just terribly tired."

Widerra was killed by "one well-aimed shot" from 60 yards as he stood at the partly open door of the Air Canada DC-8, which he commandeered Friday afternoon to press demands for release of various prisoners held in West German jails.

Widerra, a short man, was dressed in brown overalls.

Hans Vogel, who directed the special 150-man police security force, told newsmen that "calibrations with special training were under orders to shoot the hijacker in a crystal-clear situation that would not endanger the hostages."

The sharpshooters' opportunity came when Widerra showed himself, with a handkerchief pressed to his mouth, as authorities passed a two-way radio through the plane's front door. He had accepted the radio to speed up negotiating with police.

"When Widerra pushed the door open, Miss Sommer ran a few yards away from him down the corridor, giving police sharpshooters on the ground a chance to



Viktor Widerra, killed on Saturday by German police after hijacking a DC-8.

shoot one well-aimed shot from 60 yards," Mr. Vogel said.

Widerra, who was born in the former German province of Upper Silesia, was a body of a young Czech airplane hijacker or the release of 20 Czechs he said were jailed in West Germany on espionage charges.

Told there were not 20 such prisoners, Widerra said he would settle for the release of any 20 convicts serving the longest sentences in West German prisons.

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HAPPY FAMILY—New Zealand's new Prime Minister Norman Kirk, his wife and son in jubilant mood after Saturday's elections, in which the Labor party won a landslide victory over the Conservatives, the first time since 1960. (Story on Page 2.)







**By Morton Mintz**



## The Korean Way

If the guiding purpose of American policy were to nourish democracies on the American model everywhere, then the United States would have no choice but to harshly condemn the charade referendum organized by President Park to turn South Korea into a dictatorship organized generally along the political lines of Communist North Korea. For there is little doubt but that Mr. Park has done something quite like that in using his already great power to construct an institutional structure for his own continued one-man rule in Seoul. It is bound to be a bitter disappointment to those Koreans who had hoped American political values could slowly take root and save Korean needs, and to those Americans who still measure the success of policy by the extent to which allies act on the American model.

We are regrettably prepared to concede, however, that this is an increasingly obsolete and unnecessary standard by which to measure American policy in Asia. Americans may sincerely believe—and history may yet offer vindication—that for a generally poor country like Korea, the adoption of American ways offers the best political and social route ahead.

But it becomes more and more evident that Americans can insist on such adoption only if they are ready to enforce it and, as well, to guarantee the particular country against whatever unfortunate consequences may thereby ensue. In the case of Korea, the American presence is fading and the United States is progressively less willing to accept such consequences. The Koreans would be fooling and possibly hurting themselves to believe otherwise. The only safe conclusion left to them is to organize themselves as they best see fit. It is Koreans, not Americans, who must live with the results.

The fact is that the American interest now lies in having in Seoul a government strong and confident enough to do business

with North Korea increasingly without direct American patronage. This is the logic both Koreans accepted a year ago when their respective patrons began to improve relations of their own. President Park understands this. Whether he has acted wisely in consolidating his power—whether Koreans now or later will decide that the loss of whatever civil liberties they had was necessary and worthwhile in order to get a chance at reunification with North Korea—is for Koreans to decide.

We would note that President Park's recent steps have done no visible damage on the various levels of diplomacy he has been conducting with North Korea. Missions and journalists go back and forth between Seoul and Pyongyang. A "hot line" is in operation. Red Cross talks, designed at the least to arrange contacts and eventually visits between the million of Korean families separated by the Korean War, are continuing. Actual reunification of the two diverse parts of Korea seems remote but the personal involvement of the top leadership, including the North's Kim Il Sung himself, indicates a degree of seriousness which virtually no one anticipated a short year ago.

In sum, unless the United States is prepared to stay indefinitely on the scene, which it is not, and to direct and insure the political future of South Korea, which it is not, then Americans must temper their regret at Seoul's reversion to single-man rule with the realization that Korea is no longer ours to shape and mold, if it ever was. It could be that the United States should never have intervened in Korea 20-odd years ago and assumed the powers and responsibilities which it is now trying gradually to let go. That is another question. To become progressively superfluous, without exposing a friend and ally to excessive risks, is the proper goal of American policy now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## 'Tribalism' in Belgium

The fall of Premier Gaston Eyskens's Belgian government after ten months in office provides another grim reminder that tribalism and ethnic fragmentation are in ascendancy in nearly every section of our world. It was the old feud between Flemings and Walloons that upended Mr. Eyskens as it had so many of his predecessors.

When Mr. Eyskens formed his coalition of Social Christians and Socialists in January, he agreed to grant special status to an enclave of about 5,000 French-speaking residents in the Flemish province of Limburg. Walloon ministers agreed in turn to restrict the economic region of Brussels to its present size in order to relieve Flemish fears of a northward extension of the French language and culture. After agreement on these points had finally been worked out in the cabinet, the Flemish wing of Mr. Eyskens's Social Christian party balked. It asked additionally for greater autonomy for

a tiny Flemish enclave near Mons in Walonia; and the ensuing deadlock brought down the government. What is so dismaying about this reversion to tit-for-tat fragmentation is that constitutional reforms, giving greater autonomy to the regions, were thought to have removed much of the heat from the Flemish-Walloon antagonism.

Flemings and Walloons at least manage to halt their tribal warfare short of the terrorism that polarizes Catholic and Protestant communities in Ulster or the punitive purges visited on Croatian dissenters in Yugoslavia or the slaughter of Hutus by Tutsis in Burundi. At the end of another long crisis, the Belgians will no doubt compromise and form a government.

It is sad, all the same, to witness the reopening of damaging divisions in a country that, ironically, has made a contribution to European unity and Western solidarity all out of proportion to its size and resources.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## UNESCO on Jerusalem

In another of those empty gestures that have made some United Nations specialized agencies so ineffective in the Middle East, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's general conference has demanded that Israel halt all archaeological excavation in old Jerusalem.

No matter that the researchers of the past five years, since Israel occupied the sectors ruled for nineteen years by Jordan, have done more to advance Biblical archaeology than all the work of a century before. No matter that exciting light has been shed on the life of Romans and Jews in the cataclysmic years before the fall of the Temple, A.D. 70, the epoch when Jesus walked in Jerusalem and was crucified there. No matter that these researches have unearthed new evidence of early Islam as well, the seventh-century Omayyad structures in the shadow of Al Aqsa mosque.

Israeli archaeologists can be—and are—criticized for rushing too quickly through

these digs, for destroying secondary evidence in their enthusiasm for the spectacular. After some complaints, responsible authorities have been painstaking in their efforts to guard against thoughtless damage to existing Arab or Moslem structures.

It was, of course, the automatic majority of Arab, Moslem and African members which pushed through the anti-Israel resolution by a 54-to-3 vote, with 20 abstentions. Israel just ignores such things, and to its credit the United States voted against the measure.

If UNESCO members really wished to further the causes of education, science and culture for which the organization stands, they should stop carping and join in the archaeological explorations now under way. Instead of letting irrelevant political factors inhibit scholarly research, they might well offer to organize an international effort to work with the Israelis in studying this crucible of three great religions and civilizations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Britain's Immigration Laws

We do not apologize for emphasizing once again the obvious fact that it is, above all, an increase in the number of colored immigrants that has, unsparingly, to be kept within bounds. In a perfect world this might not be necessary; in the present one it is in the interest of white and colored citizens alike.

For the sake of equality of treatment, the

same restrictions on Commonwealth immigration were placed on everyone, whatever their color. It is the effect of this blanket restriction that has been felt so keenly by the white Commonwealth countries, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, all of whom have close family links with this country and have traditionally traveled freely both ways, visiting or settling at will.

—From the Observer (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

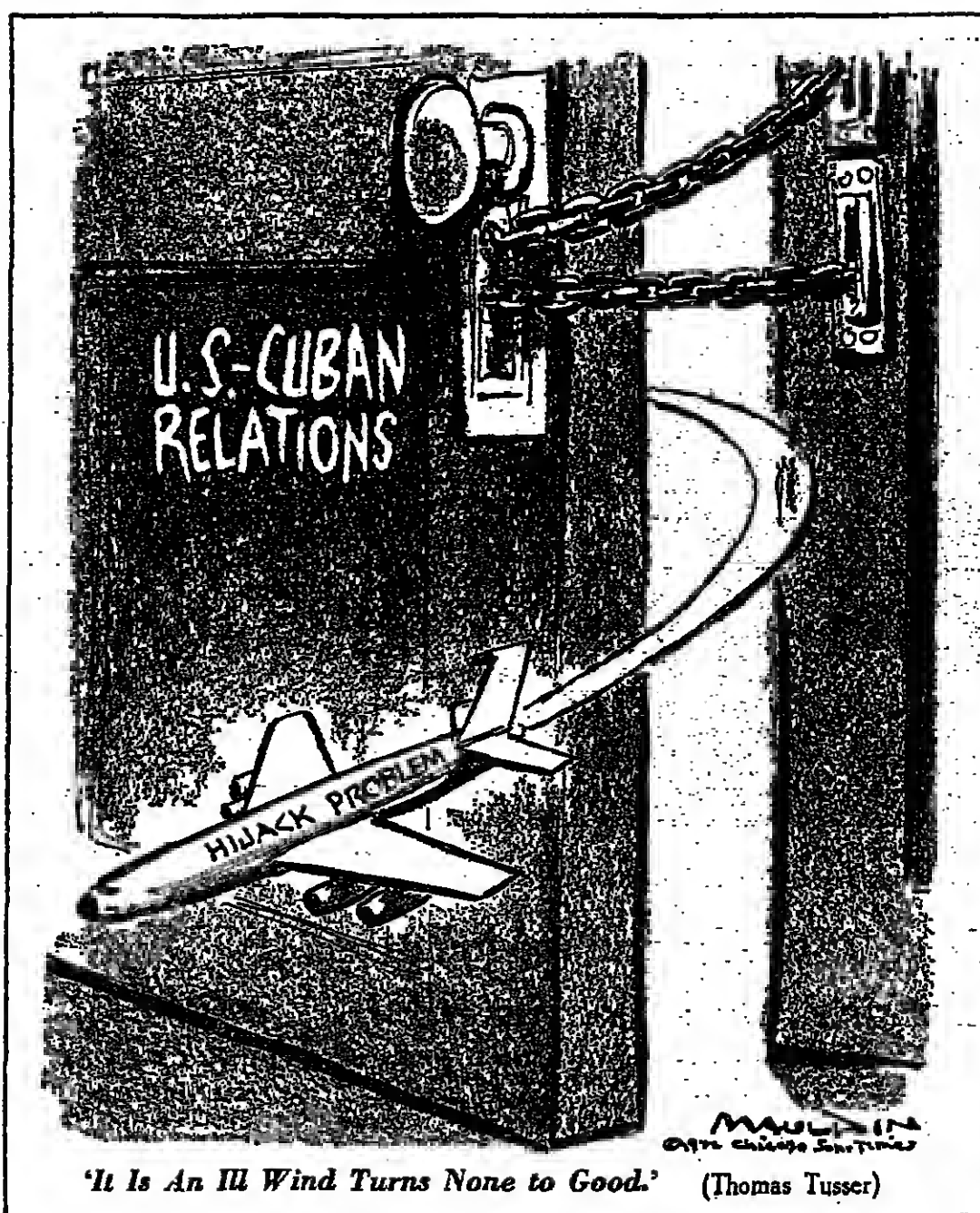
November 27, 1897

NEW YORK—The Herald's Washington correspondent states that the French government has vigorously protested against the United States' granting the recent request of a British company to land a cable in one of the Hawaiian Islands in order to connect Canada and Australia. It opposes the proposed cable because it would place Britain in possession of a telegraphic system reaching round the entire world and in time of war she could control all trans-

### Fifty Years Ago

November 27, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rep. John W. Rainey of Illinois announced that he intends to introduce a resolution in the House asking the Justice Department to supply Congress with any information possible regarding the Ku Klux Klan organization. According to capital gossip, it seems that there has already been an informal investigation and the findings will be embarrassing for some, such as 14 Congressmen and two Senators who are thought to be members of the Klan.



'It Is An Ill Wind Turns None to Good.' (Thomas Tusser)

## Away From the Lighthouse

By C. L. Sulzberger

WEST BERLIN.—This, the most famous symbol in the Western world over the last quarter of a century and a lighthouse of freedom in Communist Europe's geographical middle, seems doomed to start sliding into the backwaters of history—and there is probably little to be done about it.

When the Big Four coalition that won World War II broke up into Russia-against-the-rest, West Berlin became the token of Western allied resolution. In 1948 Moscow isolated the former German capital but the famous airlift forced Stalin to back down. Khrushchev walked off East from West, bisecting the city, but President Kennedy flew here to announce, in the name of liberty, "Ich bin ein Berliner."

Whatever differences have occasionally divided them on other matters, Washington, London and Paris stood together on Berlin. They insisted on the military presence, unimpeded access, and the enclave's economic survival. Western garrisons have continued here twenty-seven years after the Nazi collapse. Western troops patrol in the name of order. And the German Federal Republic, now an integral part of NATO, injects enormous economic aid.

But now, immutably if slowly, West Berlin's status diminishes in a changing Europe. This must be an inevitable consequence of Bonn's new Ostpolitik, whatever else happens. One imminent result of that policy will be diplomatic recognition of East Germany by almost all Western and other countries and the dispatch to East Berlin of ambassadors from the United States and other NATO lands. Thus, all of a sudden, East Berlin becomes a full-fledged international capital.

### Shift in Focus

The eyes of the world, hitherto focused on West Berlin, will shift to the other fraction of this partitioned city. Across the wall, hundreds of diplomats will be driving around with diplomatic license plates on their cars while here, in the West, allied troops patrol and U.S., British and French official automobiles bear military government plates. Yet there is no military government. It is a curious anomaly that West Berlin should remain the last bit of "occupied territory" left from World War II and this "occupation," which is entirely benevolent, is not only endorsed but requested by the West Berliners and West Germans themselves.

Thanks to the protection of small allied garrisons here, total freedom has been preserved and radio and television stations pour out an uncensored message to Eastern Europe. Thanks to allied diplomatic resolution, access to the Federal Republic has been kept open. And, thanks to Bonn, West Berlin booms with prosperity. But how long will this continue after East Berlin becomes the globally accepted capital of a sovereign East German state? Moscow needs to do anything abrupt to alter the prevailing situation. The "occupation" and troops can endure indefinitely. Westward access will surely remain. And as long as Bonn wishes to pump in \$2 billion a year through subsidies and tax privileges, West Berlin will prosper, but it will no longer glow.

### Strauss View

Franz-Josef Strauss, dynamic kingmaker of the Federal Republic's conservative bloc, says: "It is position is bound to change for the worse. As the world looks more and more at East Berlin, West Berlin will gradually become an asylum for old people

and a backwater dependent on our help for its subsistence. It will no longer be a beacon of freedom. And there isn't the slightest hint that the wall will be dismantled."

How long will allied resolution and West German generosity be prepared to support an anachronism as it slowly loses its crucial prestige value? How long will succeeding generations of those armies which conquered Hitler continue to patrol these broad, luxurious avenues, still using their occupation jargon of "living on the economy" and "detaching guards?"

In the long run, geography usually manages to impose its own grim logic on events. The gradual defusing of electrical tensions that once ran across ideologically split Europe must end by defusing the beacon that lit Berlin in a political and historical sense.

Khrushchev, in his rambling earlier days when he enjoyed exploding crises, once told Llewellyn Thompson, U.S. Ambassador in Moscow: "Berlin is the Achilles heel of the West. Whenever I kick it, the West says 'ouch.'"

Now, however, in the relaxed new world of accommodation, this city appears doomed to lose its importance; and there is no longer either a Russian need or desire to kick. Khrushchev's successors clearly reckon on the waters of Lethe eventually engulfing West Berlin.

For every reorganization of the big machine since the last World War, whether in the name of security or efficiency or "giving more power to the people," has ended with the President getting less power and the people getting the short end of the stick. Roosevelt began centralizing authority in the White House mainly because cabinet meetings bored him. He kept Cordell Hull in the State Department for over 11 years, not because Mr. Hull was a good Secretary of State but because he looked like a Secretary of State and was willing to turn much of his power over to Harry Hopkins, who was F.D.R.'s Kissinger.

President Truman and President Eisenhower believed in delegating power to members of their cabinets, and their Secretaries of State had such authority that the serious newspapers in the country felt obliged to print the texts of their press conferences, but President

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## Towards the Death Of Textbook Sexism

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I had an encounter recently with Ms. Germaine Greer, the anti-sexist sex bomb who has wrangled with lots of people including Norman Mailer, about whom, incidentally, she wrote the most galvanizing polemic in the recent history of the art (Esquire, September, 1971).

Miss Greer is a very brilliant woman who, however, in the course of making her case against "sexism," exploits the hell out of sex. The kind of attention devoted to her in Playboy, Evergreen Review, et al. is inconceivable except that she obligingly spices her remarks with lascivious sexual detail as reliably as the boilerplate pornography. I think—I am not absolutely certain, but I suspect that she is capable of humor, though her use of it is certainly impromptu; and that she will be rescued by humor. Somebody has got to rescue us from the women's liberation movement, and if Miss Greer gets over her fundamentalist leucism, she might be just the person to do it.

To do what? Well, for instance, to cope with Scott, Foresman and Company. They are the big textbook publishers, and I have here a pamphlet issued by the company called "Guidelines for Improving the Image of Women in Textbooks." How do you define sexism? "Sexism refers to all those attitudes and actions which relegate women to a secondary and inferior status in society..." The editors warn against stereotypes. "For example, writers should take care that a job about a woman who is a 'bad' driver, a shrewish mother-in-law, financially inept, etc., does not present these qualities as typical of women as a group."

### No Examples

Merely, the editors do not supply examples, though one can use one's imagination. Bob Hope has a line that goes something like this: "I bumped into a car today." Straight Map: "Why?" "There was a woman driver and she shook out her hand for a left turn." SM: "What happened?" "She turned left." In the Scott Foresman Jobe Book, presumably the line would be added: "The way men sometimes do."

The editors give examples of sexist language and, opposite, examples of how to correct the abuse. "For instance, 'early man.' That should be 'early humans.' 'When man invented the wheel...' should become 'When people invented the wheel...' Now of course this is something we might be able to get away

with when discussing prehistoric inventions. But Scott Foresman fink the historical problem unless they are prepared to commend: "When the Wright people invented the airplane, 'When the Ford human inve the car.' Will no one tell people at Scott Foresman a the synecdoche?"

"Businessmen" is out: "boal people" is in. Presumably singular is a "business pers. What do you want to be a you grow up, Johnny? A bus person. What do you do 'repairman'? Not even S. Foresman dared come up 'repairperson,' so they 'someone to repair the which can be spotted as a tactical cop-out in sexist non-sexist societies.

### Carried Away

The use of the pronoun to do androgynous duty is. For instance, you can't say, 'motorist should slow down if is hailed by the police.' I have to say: 'The mot should slow down if he or she hailed by the police' (i.e. pol woman?).

They are so carried away, at Scott Foresman that they seem to have lost all sense of direction. For instance, the se "The ancient Egyptians alon women considerable control c property" has got to be chan to "Women in ancient Egypt considerable control over pr erty"—which is, very simply, totally different statement fr the first.

Will they ever make a conc sion? Yes. "In some cases, necessary to refer to a woman as, as in the sentence: 'I works of female authors are often omitted from anthologies I don't know how you could co up with a permissible way saying: 'The works of fem authors are too often included anthologies.' I guess you j can't think that, 'Galileo' v the astronomer who discover the moons of Jupiter, Marie C re was the beautiful chemist w discovered radium." WHOA Try: "Galileo was the hands astronomer who discovered t moons of Jupiter. Marie C was the beautiful chemist w discovered radium." But what Galileo was ugly? Or, hey foriead, what if Galileo y really handsome and Marie C was really ugly (which I say to know was the case)?

Miss Greer had better lur Her movement is gravely impu by the boys at... I mean, boys and girls at, Scott, F man and Company.

## President Nixon's Reshuffle

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is reorganizing the federal government again, and when Presidents retreat to Camp David and start drawing little squares on yellow pads, you'd better put on your specs.

For every reorganization of the big machine since the last World War, whether in the name of security or efficiency or "giving more power to the people," has ended with the President getting less power and the people getting the short end of the stick.

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Close to Government View

# Peron Seeks Free Elections, No Restrictions on Candidacy

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 26 (AP).—Juan D. Peron yesterday made his conditions for political peace with Argentina's military government clear for the first time since he returned from exile nine days ago.

"I believe that right now the best thing to be done would be to call free, pure elections without conditions or restrictions," the former president told a news conference, carrying out those elections and

transfer power to a constitutional government, to the party that wins the elections, to the man elected in those elections.

Mr. Peron's statement put him very close to the public position adopted by the military government—with only the question of his candidacy, which is disqualified by the present rules, openly dividing them.

It was the government's plan for holding elections March 11 for a return to civilian government that brought Mr. Peron, an elected president who ruled Argentina as a dictator from 1945 to 1955, back to his country.

## Largest Force

Mr. Peron, 77, still the leader of the country's largest political force after 17 years in exile, however, would not say whether he would be a presidential candidate if the military government changed the rules to allow it. He dodged the question with vague answers five times during an hour of questioning from about 200 newsmen in a barn-like dance hall that has become his meeting hall. He replied with such statements as "It would be a question of circumstances."

Sitting in front of a blue and white Argentine flag and the Peronist seal, Mr. Peron used the news conference to defend his government, expound his view of history and praise Western Europe and Argentine youth.

He gave long answers to other questions that enabled him to be gracious to neighboring countries such as Paraguay, which first gave him asylum when a military revolt toppled his government in 1955.

Although he would not commit himself to a presidential candidacy, Mr. Peron was expansive in outlining the broad aims of his movement. He said that "bourgeois democracy" is the phrase he uses for traditional representative democracy, was dying and that Western Europe was showing the way to a new sort of "integral democracy." In his writings, that phrase means a corporate state with a strong central authority and one dominant political movement.

## Economy of Abundance

For Argentina, he said he wanted "a community with an economy of abundance, without foreign debts, where the Argentine people can live in dignity." He said that this was how he had left the country, although many economists, including some Peronists, disagree.

He said that Latin America should unite to protect its great reserves of raw materials from the superpowers. He added that Europe, the Middle East and Africa were united and that Asia was uniting.

"Gentlemen, when I see what is happening in Argentina, I feel words to describe my emotion—'no,' he said. "The social situation of the people is miserable and painful."

Through it all, the broad-shouldered, middle-aged Peronist who provide security for Mr. Peron, abhorred their duties and crowded around the podium to watch their leader. They smiled when he did and applauded after telling phrases.

## China Criticizes Russian Testing

HONG KONG, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—China yesterday criticized the Soviet Union for its latest series of rocket tests in the Pacific.

In a comment on the tests, which started yesterday, the Chinese news agency said that the Soviet government on the one hand was making painstaking efforts to peddle a proposal on permanently prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons at the United Nations General Assembly and vigorously profess its sincerity on the disarmament question.

"On the other, it conducts rocket tests in the international waters of the Pacific Ocean."

The tests, announced by the Soviet news agency, Tass, Thursday, follow an earlier series last month which lasted a week.



HELPING HAND—More than enough proof for disbelievers: Two sidewalk Santas aiding their colleague on board a sleigh but a truck in New York. They opened collection drive for the Volunteers of America.

# Bhutto Bars a Compromise With India on Disputed Area

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Nov. 26 (AP).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said today he wanted the Pakistani and Indian army chiefs of staff to find a "just solution" to the deadlock in control-line negotiations but insisted that Pakistan would not compromise over the one and a half square miles standing in the way of an agreement.

Winding up an 11-day tour of the Northwest Frontier Province with a speech before a large crowd in the provincial capital of Peshawar, Mr. Bhutto said the problem of the one and a half square miles could be solved. The rest of the line running through disputed Jammu and Kashmir territory has been drawn.

He also said Pakistan no longer would be responsible for normalizing the situation in the subcontinent if the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution supporting the UN entry of Bangladesh without also passing one calling for the return of 91,000 Pakistani war prisoners held in India.

Yesterday, a speech by Mr. Bhutto was interrupted by students who shouted anti-Bangladesh slogans. After repeatedly telling the students to let him speak at a public meeting in Abbottabad, Mr. Bhutto ordered police and members of his People's party to bring them on the stage with him.

According to reports, six students were injured in the melee, but when they reached the stage, Mr. Bhutto embraced and kissed them. He told the crowd: "I have a right to speak and no one will take it from me."

Pakistani Army Chief of Staff Gen. Tikka Khan and his in-

dian counterpart, Gen. Sam Manekshaw, were scheduled to meet Tuesday in Lahore to resume talks broken off by junior officers Nov. 9. India demands that Pakistan agree to remove troops from one and a half square miles at Thakur Chak, which India says is part of its Jammu State. Pakistan treats the area as disputed territory.

Reparation Planned  
NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—India tonight said it would send home all Pakistani women and children interned in prisoner-of-war camps as soon as a satisfactory date could be agreed with the Pakistani government.

An announcement, made stoutly in New Delhi and Dacca, the Bangladesh capital, expressed regret that the Pakistani government had not agreed to reciprocate by allowing Bengali women and children stranded in Pakistan to go to Bangladesh.

The repatriation of the Pakistani women and children, believed to number about 6,000, will take place at the Wagah border checkpoint in the Punjab.

## Russians Launch 537th Cosmos, Spy Role Seen

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (NYT).—After an unusual 22-day hiatus in its space program, the Soviet Union yesterday launched another of its Cosmos series of unmanned satellites.

The latest, Cosmos-537, was placed in an orbit of 301 to 129 miles above the earth, with an inclination of 65 degrees to the equator.

The description fits a part of the Cosmos program that has been identified by Western specialists as concerned with reconnaissance and surveillance for military purposes. The program has accounted for more than half of all Soviet military space operations so far this year.

There was speculation that the latest launching may be related to a five-week program of missile tests to be conducted by the Russians in the Pacific until the end of the year.

Reconnaissance flights of the type launched yesterday are sent aloft from the Baikonur space center in Kazakhstan and usually remain in orbit for about 13 days.

## Algerian Held In Shooting of Syrian in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—A 23-year-old Algerian was charged here yesterday with complicity in the shooting of Syrian journalist Khodr Kanaan at his Paris apartment Nov. 13.

Police arrested the man, Lamri Benhadache, on Thursday on suspicion of being an accomplice. They said they did not believe he was one of three gunmen who shot Mr. Kanaan.

Court sources said a request from the Netherlands for the extradition of Mr. Benhadache had been received here. He is wanted by the Dutch police for questioning in connection with an explosion that damaged a natural gas compressor station at Ravenstein on Feb. 6.

The Black September Palestinian organization has claimed credit for a number of sabotage attacks on industrial installations in the Netherlands, West Germany and Italy earlier this year.

Obituaries

# Alexander Smallens, 83, Long A Conductor in U.S., Europe

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Alexander Smallens, 83, who had a long and successful career in the United States and abroad as a conductor of symphony, opera and ballet music, died Friday at St. Joseph's Hospital in Tucson, Ariz., after a long illness. He was a resident of New York City.

Mr. Smallens, who had been with the Philadelphia Orchestra for more than 18 years, had also been a guest conductor with virtually every major symphony orchestra in this country and with leading opera companies in Europe.

Among his last important appearances were those of the 1857-58 seasons, when he conducted the Netherlands Opera Company. He had not been active musically since 1959, when he suffered a heart attack.

In the latter part of his career he was closely associated with the music of George Gershwin and, particularly, "Porgy and Bess," which he considered the most important American folk opera.

## Native of Russia

A native of Russia, Mr. Smallens was born in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) on Jan. 1, 1888. His parents, Dr. Pantaleimon Osipovitch, a former Russian Army officer, and Anna Rosovski Sokolova, simplified the spelling of their family name to Smallens upon immigrating to the United States in 1890 when their son was six months old. The son became an American citizen in 1919.

Mr. Smallens began to study music when he was 11, attending the Juillard School of Music and the Institute of Musical Art, from which he graduated in 1909. The same year, he received a Bachelor of Arts degree from City College.

## Joined Boston Opera

He then spent two years at the Paris Conservatory of Music, and upon his return to the United States became an assistant conductor at the newly organized Boston Opera Company. He remained there from 1911 to 1914, when the company disbanded with the outbreak of World War I.

After a brief association with the Century Opera Company here, Mr. Smallens toured the country from 1915 to 1917 with the Boston National Opera Company, which was made up of members of the dissolved Boston Opera.

In 1917, Anna Pavlova, who had heard the young conductor's work, engaged him to direct the orchestra for her tour of South America and the West Indies.

On his return from the Pavlova tour, Mr. Smallens was associated for three years with the Chicago Opera Company, where he introduced to American audiences Sergei Prokofiev's opera, "The Love of Three Oranges." It was the composer's wish that Mr. Smallens conduct it.

## Led Thomson Premiere

In 1922, Mr. Smallens conducted opera companies in Berlin, Madrid and Buenos Aires and then spent seven years with the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company as musical director. During part of that period, he also worked with Leopold Stokowski as assistant conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra and, beginning in 1930, was associate conductor for four years. Later he was co-conductor with Fritz Reiner of the Philadelphia Orchestra opera presentations.

Mr. Smallens worked closely with Mr. Gershwin from the time the score of "Porgy and Bess" was completed, and directed that opera for the original Broadway run in 1935 and for the revival engagement of three years from 1941 to 1944. Including performances played to audiences while "Porgy" was on tour, Mr. Smallens conducted more than 1,000 performances of what he had termed his "favorite American folk opera." In 1955, he conducted "Porgy and Bess" in Moscow and Leningrad, where the reaction was reported to have been overwhelmingly warm and sympathetic.

Mr. Smallens also made numerous conducting appearances on radio, directed music for several films and made a considerable number of recordings.

## Hugh Moore

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Hugh Moore, 85, co-founder and former board chairman of the Dixie Cup Co. and a widely known crusader for world peace and population control, died Saturday at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center. He lived in Easton, Pa.

To Mr. Moore, industrialist turned public servant turned crusader, the human race faced one threat greater than its recurrent wars, and that was its explosive population growth.

In 1955 he wrote a pamphlet, "The Population Bomb," adding a phrase to the language and focusing attention on what he regarded as the fundamental problem facing the United Nations.

"It appeared to me," he said some years later, after he had established the Hugh Moore Fund to explore methods of population control, "that any political or economic question was going to be compounded and that the subject was being almost completely neglected by political scientists and governments."

He devoted most of the remainder of his life to advocating

worldwide birth control and to combating what he considered the root causes of overpopulation—"illiteracy, ignorance and misinformation."

Although best known as a crusader for population control, Mr. Moore held several public offices—all of them unpaid—and had a career in business that spanned nearly five decades, from his founding of the Dixie Cup Co. before World War I until he sold it to the American Can Co. in the 1950s.

## Doug Bentley

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan, Nov. 26 (AP).—Doug Bentley, 55, a member of the National Hockey League's Hall of Fame, died in a hospital here Friday night.

Mr. Bentley, one of five professional hockey-playing brothers, was a member of the celebrated "pony line" of the Chicago Black Hawks during the 1945-46 and 1946-47 seasons. He came from Dallis, a small community about 20 miles southwest of here, reaching the big league in 1939.

He led it in scoring in the 1942-43 season and three times was named to the all-star first team as a left wing. He was placed on the second team as a center in 1948-49.

Most of his recognition, however, came as left wing on the "pony line" with Bill Mosienko on the right side and Max Bentley, his younger brother, at center. None of them weighed more than 160 pounds. They knew they had to pass the puck and use their speed, rather than dump the puck into an opposing corner and go after it.

Mr. Bentley ended his career with 219 regular-season goals.

## Sir Basil Schonland

WINCHESTER, England, Nov. 26 (AP).—Sir Basil Schonland, 75, scientific adviser to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in the closing years of World War II and director of Britain's atomic energy research establishment from 1958 to 1960, died here Friday.

Sir Basil, who was born in South Africa, was a mathematician. After service in World War I, he joined Lord Rutherford in pioneer research on the atom at Cambridge University's Cavendish Laboratory.

He later held academic posts in South Africa before returning to Britain in 1941 to work on radar and other anti-aircraft measures. Before joining Gen. Eisenhower's staff he was scientific adviser to Gen. Bernard Montgomery of Britain.

After the war he was scientific adviser to South Africa's Prime Minister, Jan Smuts, and worked in South Africa on exploitation of uranium in the gold-bearing ores of the Rand. He returned to Britain in 1954 as deputy director of atomic energy research, succeeding Sir John Cockcroft in 1958.

## Hans Bernhard Scharoun

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Prof. Hans Bernhard Scharoun, 79, one of West Germany's leading architects, died here yesterday.

In a tribute, Chancellor Willy Brandt said Prof. Scharoun's works had pointed new ways for modern architecture. He particularly praised the asymmetrical, hexagonal Berlin Philharmonic Hall, in which the orchestra is centrally situated and ringed by tiered galleries. It was opened in 1963.

## Count Gilbert Gravina

BAYREUTH, West Germany, Nov. 26 (AP).—Count Gilbert Gravina, 68, great-grandchild of the composer Franz Liszt, died here Thursday, the Bayreuth Festival management has reported.

Born in Palermo, Sicily, Count Gravina grew up in the home of his great-uncle, Richard Wagner, the German composer.

Count Gravina was a musician with the Bayreuth Festival Orchestra and after World War II he assisted in the festival's management.

## Henri Coanda

VIENNA, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Henri Coanda, 86, a Romanian scientist and inventor known for his research into jet propulsion, died Friday, the Romanian press agency, Agpres, reported.

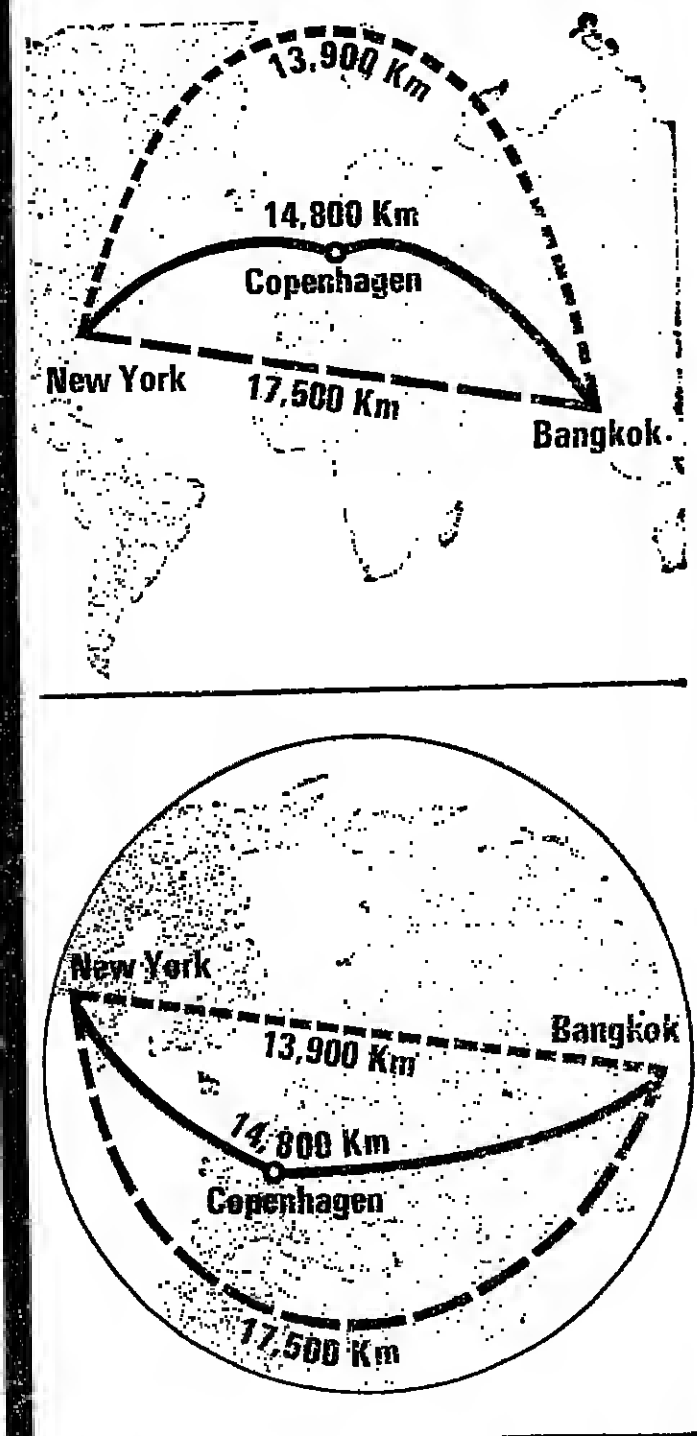
He was an adviser to the Romanian State Council and held the rank of minister.

## Suharto Ends Tour

JAKARTA, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Indonesia's President Suharto returned here today from a two-week tour of Western Europe. The president visited France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy.

# WHO IS RIGHT..

the map or the globe?



The globe, of course. It is the only true picture of the world. Between Europe and Southeast Asia/Australia, the distances you save via Copenhagen won't be quite so dramatic. But they still amount to around 1,000 kilometres. From London, for instance, close to 1,200.

FAR EAST—FAR WEST NOT SO FAR BY SAS

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Theatre des Champs Elysees, Wednesday, December 6, 8:30 p.m.

**ORCHESTRE NATIONAL de l'O.R.T.F.**  
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**THE** prevailing climate remains one of quiet cynicism rather than genuine outrage. Real passion has been reserved for the professional soccer championship...

**ITALIANS** may believe in the Prince of Darkness, but they never have put much stock in the Protestant work ethic...



## Sick Italy—A Spreading Malaise

By Paul Hofmann

**ROME (NYT).**—Amid strikes, persistent economic stagnation and a widespread mood of lassitude, some Italian thinkers are worrying as to whether their nation will be able to keep up with the advanced western and northern countries of Europe.

"Irreparable decadence," is threatening Italy, said Giovanni Spadolini, former managing editor of Corriere della Sera and now a senator. He called for a political crusade to save the country from being "forced out of the European area and into the North African one."

Other Italians are warning their country against sliding into patterns of Middle Eastern turbulence or, perhaps, a coalition with Communism not unlike Chile's.

The campaign for yesterday's and today's municipal and provincial elections, involving more than a 10th of the voters, was listless. All parties trotted out their national leaders for electioneering, but what they had to say sounded overly familiar, and no one seemed to care much.

### Debt Problem

Luigi Preti, a Social Democrat who was finance minister until February, said Italy "runs the risk of being casked to the sidelines as the sick man of Europe who has proved unable to keep in step as soon as he reached the first milestone on the road to well-being."

A founding member of the European Economic Community, Italy is defaulting on some of its commitments now because of its economic difficulties and its inefficient bureaucracy. Feminists fear that the other members are increasingly bypassing this country in reaching decisions.

Mr. Preti issued his warning in a new book, "Sick Italy." Several Italian newspapers and magazines are publishing articles analyzing just how serious the national sickness is.

In the book Mr. Preti noted that "Italy" today appears strangely tranquil, almost resigned in its unhappy condition.

That outward placidity makes Italy still a rather pleasant place to live despite the frequent distribution of essential services. The country also remains a good place to visit. Tourists from abroad will set a record this year and Italy will net far more than \$1 billion from them—one of the few favorable economic indicators.

### Tourists' View

A Neapolitan paper observed last week that the only people still having a good time in Rome

were foreign tourists. Once the traveler has gotten over the shock of the Leonardo da Vinci International Airport at nearby Fiumicino—a permanent study in confusion compounded by silliness, discomfort and wildcat strikes—and has settled in his hotel, he may think life in Rome is, if not sweet, at least soft.

The tourist notices the snarled traffic, but he does not have to wait every morning for a bus that is delayed and will make him late for work again. Neither does he have to worry much about letters lost in the chaotic mail system, about tacky and overcrowded schools for his children or about soaring rents.

The tourist does not normally have to transact business with the ponderous and bizarre state machinery that many Italians consider their worst affliction. He does not have to look for a job in a country from which tens of thousands still emigrate year after year for want of work. And he does not have to submit to a fiscal system that seems designed to bleed wage-earners and small businessmen and reward rich tax dodgers.

Despite all this and despite the wave of strikes, the prevailing

climate remains one of quiet cynicism rather than genuine outrage. Real passion has been reserved for the professional soccer championship, in which age-old regional and factional channels boil over every Sunday afternoon.

When Italians get together during the rest of the week to take a cup of espresso or a glass of wine, they are more likely to talk about their lavishly paid soccer players and coaches rather than about politics or labor issues or the Common Market.

### Premier's Tone

The mood of apathy may in part be the nation's response to the low-key personality of Premier Giulio Andreotti. A pragmatist who is closely linked with the Vatican, he can be as sardonic as a Renaissance cardinal. If he has enemies, they are in his own fascist party, the Christian Democrats, rather than among his political opponents.

The premier believes in tackling one concrete problem after another, and in the process he tells the country a few hard truths—like his remark last week that

Italy has just too many government workers and that computers in state offices are useless if their key-punch operators goot.

The head of state, President Giovanni Leone, has been displaying his Neapolitan bonhomie during his 11 months in the Quirinal Palace, but he has been rather more bland than some of his predecessors in speaking publicly about national challenges and purposes.

To understand the languid atmosphere it is important to recall that the Papacy has often been an important guide for Italians. Right now the Vatican is not rocking the boat.

Pope Paul VI told Romans last Sunday to love their city and get rid of such eyesores as the shantytowns on the outskirts. In an address last week he professed a belief that the Devil exists and is thriving in today's society. The local press has been having a great time discussing Satan and satanism.

### 'Miracle Days'

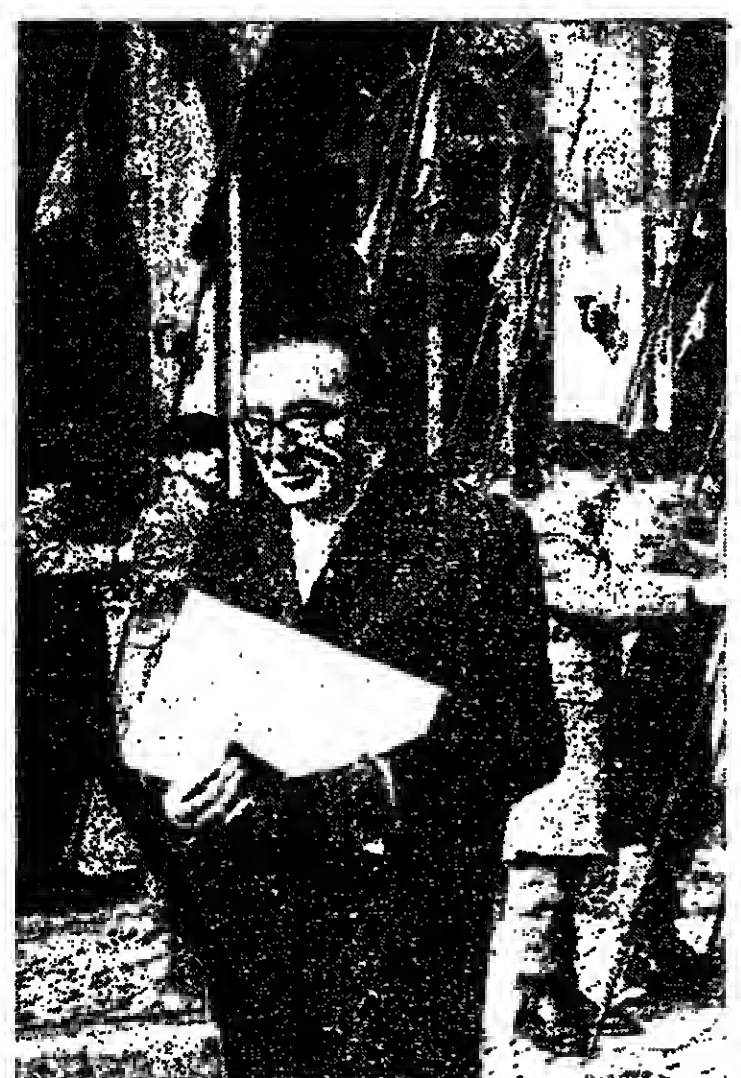
Italians may believe in the Prince of Darkness, but they never have put much stock in the Protestant work ethic. There was a decade or so after World War II when the nation was bustling and foreigners spoke of an "Italian miracle." The annual economic growth rate from 1953 to 1961 averaged 6 percent, one of the highest in the Western world.

The economy slowed down during the late 1960s and had close to zero growth last year. The statisticians may come up with a 3 percent growth rate for 1972, but it is based on such questionable data as higher salaries earned by bureaucrats and money changing hands in the service sector rather than increased industrial or farming production.

One record that Italy will surely defend this year is that of man-hours lost by strikes. In "Sick Italy," Mr. Preti points out that strikers call walkouts not when talks with management break down but before they start and that employers seem unwilling to give serious consideration to labor demands unless they are backed up by strikes from the start.

The present strike movement accompanies labor-management negotiations for the renewal of nationwide three-year contracts covering four million workers—30 to 35 percent of the labor force. The government seems to regard labor strategy as routine and does little if anything to stave off stoppages or to reduce public inconvenience.

Eventually the industrial groups—many controlled by the state—will have to settle and try to live with hefty increases in labor costs. The price for all this may be a devaluation of the lira some time next year, although the currency, backed by enough gold, looks unassailable.



Italy's Giulio Andreotti.

## Women Conquering Male Job Bastions

**Carpenters, Mechanics, Dockers...**

By Judy Klemesrud

**NEW YORK (NYT).**—They still cannot be fathers. Or Canadian Mounties, for that matter. But many of the other all-male bastions have come tumbling down in recent months as women have been hired for jobs that were once reserved for the hairy arms of men.

Consider, for example, extermination. In Detroit's inner city, one of the biggest foes of rats and roaches is Nancy Rutkowski, a slender, 19-year-old freshman at Wayne State University.

Miss Rutkowski is putting herself through college by working as "Michigan's first female exterminator" for Aardvark of Detroit, which also bills her as "the prettiest female exterminator since Lucrèce Borgia."

"It's just a job and I like it," said Miss Rutkowski, who wears red coveralls and a red cap on the job, and drives a red jeep to her exterminations. "But I've got to admit that I hate some of the creepy, crawly things that I see while I'm working."

Other job breakthroughs across the country have occurred as women have become sailors on Navy ships, steelworkers, plumbers, policewomen on the beat, FBI agents, sky marshals, house painters, electricians, umpires, fork-lift operators, jockeys, congressional pages, movers, dialers, doggers, crane operators, rabbi, cantors, ministers, admirals and generals, truck drivers, steeplejacks, meter readers, auto mechanics, longshoremen, jet engine assemblers, mailmen, watchmakers, cabinetmakers, sheet-metal workers, pipelayers, carpenters, bell boys, auctioneers, shipfitters and morticians.

### Feminists Unhappy

It would seem enough to make even the most fervent feminist happy, but that's not the case.

"We're not satisfied," said Jean Hull, coordinator of the National Organization for Women's national task force on compliance and enforcement. "We still believe that when there is representation in industry, government and educational institutions in proportion to our representation in the work force."

At present, she said, 43 percent of the American work force is comprised of women with 33 million women now holding jobs.

In Long Beach, Calif., a woman was recently appointed dog catcher, while in Fargo, N.D., a woman is a yardmaster for the Burlington Northern Railroad.

And in Washington, D.C., Abraham Karen Hale, 33, has just been named the first woman member of the Air Force Band, of which her husband, Donald, is also a member.

"I'm sure there are some band members who take it as a threat to their own jobs," said Karen Hale, who plays the clarinet and wears the only skirt in the band. "But I know them all before because of my husband and they've accepted it pretty well."

A common sight, for anyone who reads newspapers and magazines, is that of a woman hanging by a strap from a telephone pole. Telephone companies across the country, from West Virginia to California, have given much publicity to their new policy in hiring women as telephone installers and line repairmen.

### Top Federal Posts

The Nixon administration has in the last four years appointed several dozen women to high-level jobs that were once thought reserved for men. These include



MOTHER AND DAUGHTER—Tired of "low-paying clerical jobs," Liane Cammack, right, and her daughter, Geri Dunn, were graduated from a welding course in Baltimore.

five women generals and one woman admiral. Women have also been named to the Tariff Commission, Civil Service Commission, the Federal Communications Commission and the Federal Maritime Commission.

In Pittsburgh, Mrs. Margaret Decker is believed to be the first woman licensed as a dynamite blaster in the state of Pennsylvania; in Des Moines, 18-year-old Julie Anderson recently was sworn in as the first woman member of the Iowa National Guard; in Manhattan, Mrs. Saffie May Sutton is believed to be the first of her sex to serve as a doorman of a New York building.

Last week in Baltimore, Mrs. Liane Cammack, 38, who is divorced and has three children, and her 19-year-old daughter, Geri Dunn, were graduated from the Afro Technical Institute as third-class welders.

They took the course, they said, because they were tired of working in low-paying office clerical jobs. The women now earn more than \$4 an hour as welders.

"We don't expect men to treat us differently from anyone else," said Mrs. Cammack. "We didn't ask our classmates to help us with our equipment or lift our steel. As a result, we now use muscles we never knew we had before."

Many women, despite the toughness of their jobs, make great efforts to try to retain that nebulous quality known as "femininity." Mrs. Kate Thornhill, for example, wears a rose in her hair while working as the bread stevedore on the Miami River in Miami. And she refuses to wear pants, "because I'm a woman."

### Dock Boss

But at the same time, she has no qualms about following out orders to lift 60 men or some things to load or unload a ship at her docks.

And Mrs. Naomi Huxford, a cement finisher in Leola, Pa., emphasizes that she loves to cook and does "plenty of it" for her family of three—even though she can usually be found on the end of a trowel about 40 hours a week.

Barbara J. Barrett, who, according to the Federal Aviation Agency, is the only woman commercial pilot in the United States, has faced some problems on the job. First, other crew members at Zantop International Airlines in Ypsilanti, Mich., "nearly blew their stacks" when they heard that a woman had been hired, she said.

And then the airline always seemed to have difficulties finding out-of-town hotel rooms for her. In Roma recently, her reservation was at a YMCA, and in



TRAINEE—Mary Pauli has been in training to become a telephone-pole climber for a West Virginia company.

Indianapolis, she found she had been assigned a double room with another crew member.

As a first officer for Zantop's DC-9 transports, Miss Barrett helps shuttle cargo planes all over the world. Her goal is to have one of the propeller-driven planes all to herself—a dream that could come true next year when, on her 23rd birthday, she becomes eligible to take the FAA's air transport pilot rating test.

And for noncollege-trained women, three job areas are expected to be "hot fields" for women: home appliance repair, business machine maintenance and automotive mechanics.

Not all of the recent job breakthroughs have been made by women. Men, too, have been knocking down sex barriers in jobs usually thought of as women's work. They are becoming nurses, telephone operators, nurses, flight attendants and even Kelly Girls.

And at Avon Products, a company spokesman reluctantly acknowledged that there were some Avon men selling cosmetics door to door—but fewer than 500 compared to 550,000 doorbell jangling "Avon Ladies."

But the spokesman declined to discuss the male employees further for fear of hurting Avon's image with the customers.

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# Peking Takes a Cram Course in Hotel-Keeping

By Naomi Barry

## Delegation Visits Hong Kong to Observe, Question

HONG KONG (UPI)—The 16 men from Peking trooped through the Hotel Mandarin here, taking copious notes and asking many questions about building materials, drainage, air conditioning, garbage disposal, carpets, ties and room service. Through an interpreter, they repeatedly said, "Oh beautiful, oh very good."

The Trading Group of China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corp. from the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China then went stolidly down the halls of other hotels—the Peninsula, the Lee Gardens, the new Excelsior, the unfinished Furama and the Lisboa in Macao. Although they didn't talk much, the object of their research was clear: China wants to find out how Hong Kong receives foreign visitors.

At the Furama, the group busily snapped photographs of air vents, door details and fixtures, admitting they needed to acquaint themselves with international standards. In their existing hotels, there is no modern comfort that would be to the detriment of the hotel's reputation.

To be less conspicuous, the men from Peking wore conservative business suits, ties and white shirts instead of black Mao costumes. Their "discreet" presence—or, more accurately, their lack of it—was noted all over the colony, sparking the question: "How soon will China open up for tourists?"

Hong Kong architects and hotel operators estimate it will take five years, maybe three if its

immense manpower reserves are used. Hong Kong's Excelsior Hotel went up in 18 months, but China does not yet have Hong Kong's know-how. Committee decision is a deterrent to fast building, a local hotel operator noted.

### Sites Sighted

No hotel construction on the mainland has been reported since before World War II, although a recent official visitor to Peking saw six excavation sites.

There are other hints that China's getting ready: The study of Russian has been dropped for English; an American interior decorator, Dale Keller, has been to Peking three times; more than a million visa applications have been filed; a representative of Carrier Air Conditioning was invited to one of the trade delegation's cocktail parties.

About 23,000 foreign businessmen were given approval to attend the recent Canton Fair, but the unprecedented number was a strain. Because of limited accommodations, many had to remain in Hong Kong. Whenever a group departed, leaving bed space behind, another group was allowed to proceed.

A British businessman who has made the trip to Canton several times advises a survival kit of personal stores, which he says should include instant coffee, salmon, tinned pate, cookies, and dark bread. Since

there isn't much doing after business hours, people tend to gather for snacks in their rooms late at night. Room service is not reliable, so Mr. Cumine also suggests a few tea bags. Boiling water, he said, is always available.

The Chinese permit two bottles of spirits to be brought in by each person. Mr. Cumine suggests half-gallon bottles, since the size is undefined. Gin drinkers should bring their own tonic. One visitor, he said, brought 48 cans of tonic along with a large bottle of gin and there were no problems. (He also recommends bringing openers for cans and bottles). The local beer is considered to be good.

### Soap Scarce

Soap and shampoo should be carried, he said, adding:

"Aerosol fresheners, we found, were necessary. Some of the floors of the hotel are only used twice a year, during the fairs, thus giving the rooms an unusual smell. Bedding and mosquito killers had their uses."

Visitors should not be put off bringing what they need because baggage can be checked through from the Kowloon railway station to their Canton hotel rooms. They don't have to carry anything except their briefcases.

In Hong Kong, the visiting Chinese technicians were eager to

learn. They were particularly impressed with chilled drinking water attachments on hotel bathroom faucets, the signal in the housekeeper's office that tells whether a call for room service has been answered and such features as outside balconies on every bedroom. This seemed like extravagance at first glance, but the explanation that the balconies take the brunt of the sun and thus save on air conditioning brought forth a chorus of "very good."

The trade commission indicated that it thought highly of the quality and durability of German machinery, respected American elevators, admired the precision of Swiss watches and granted that the Japanese were good imitators but felt that their merchandise would not last.

The Chinese delegation was reluctant to discuss the sites of the proposed hotels, which Hong Kong experts surmised will be primarily for businessmen with perhaps a luxury hotel for visiting dignitaries.

### Educated Guess

Leading Hong Kong architect Eric Cumine (a Eurasian born and raised in Shanghai) was invited to a select reception given the delegation by the China Resources Company in the Harbour Room of the Mandarin.

Said Cumine, "I targeted on

the leader, asking whether there was a 30-story 3,000-room hotel really being built in Canton. I insisted on an answer. He did not know but queried a colleague. Not 30 stories but 27, not 3,000 rooms but nearly 1,000.

"I told them that four of the hotels they visited were designed by me. They listened. By parading one subject after another, we found their real interest."

"Acoustical treatment between rooms. Privacy and security. How did we manage that?"

"I told them of the high costs of a studio-like job, and that it was not practical to have more than a six-inch concrete wall which would be a supporting wall. This also transfers sound to another floor, particularly if it were well built."

"They were humble."

Cumine believes that future Chinese hotels for "foreign friends" will be located outside the cities, and based his deductions on history and a knowledge of the national psychology.

"They will give them good settings and beautiful gardens. Being outside the cities, the hotels will be controllable compounds. There will be independent buildings nearby to house the bureaucrats who deal with the visitors."

"Not long ago I designed a residence for an important Hong Kong Communist. The man said to me, 'How did you know what the plans should be?'"

"I told him, 'I am Chinese too. I knew you would be wanting lots of separate entrances for secret visits.'"

## The European Security Talks: At Least the Locale Is Right

James Goldsborough

HELSINKI (UPI)—It is no accident that the preparatory talks on European security being held in this Finnish city. Probably only one other—Vienna—would have been plausible to all 34 participating nations, something that gave rise to the joke Thursday night during the Finnish reception here, as lights had just gone out as southern Finland, a rare and extremely embarrassing when one is playing host to foreign delegations. When came back on after a half-journalists at the reception told with a smile, "Perhaps the Austrians trying to pass us."

It is not to be a technical at the Tammisto power plant, but the joke showed some realities that go on. To with, the host country had a neutral, which excluded the 22 participants that to NATO and the Warsaw

is more than simply being a rat, there is something especially appealing about Helsinki these East-West talks, some in the Finnish history, and as for the reason diplomats are putting up with the long and cold days for months now, they did during the T talks.

### Close to Home

For Russians are comfortable so close to home. It is obvious they respect the Finns, and it is those Finns who believe one of the reasons the Russians leave Finland alone is their location of the Russo-Finnish in 1939. But there is also a Russian affinity for the land, and it is no other than Alexander II who dominates

Heelsinki's Senate Square. It was the Russians who in 1809 ended Swedish rule over the Finns and turned Finland into an autonomous grand duchy.

The Western nations are no less inclined to Finland, despite Finland's being, curiously, one of the defeated nations of World War II. This came about when the Finns, having lost territory to the Russians following the Soviet attack in 1939, counterattacked against the Russians in 1941 to retake the lost territory, and thus were at war with the Allies (the Russians retook the disputed land and more at the armistice).

There is also respect from the West for Finland's free enterprise system—which has kept the Communist influence in parliament under 20 percent—and for President Urho Kekkonen's determination to conclude a free-trade agreement with the Common Market despite repeated conventions to go bear-hunting with Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief.

The Finns moreover, long had been favorable to the convening of a conference on European security and cooperation and, in May, 1969, initially proposed Helsinki as a site for the consultations.

Though Finland occupies a unique geopolitical situation, its reason for desiring a security conference are not so different from those of other countries, not all of them neutral.

The Finns believe they occupy one of the most sensitive areas of Europe, not only because they share the longest European border with the Soviet Union, but because near Finnish territory the Russians have their only European border with a NATO country, Norway. The Russians in the past have been able to apply pressure on Finland at will,

and thus the Finns feel the need for anything a security conference might contribute to defense.

Whenever Western military strategists talk about potential danger areas in Europe, they talk about the "gray areas." Finland and Yugoslavia. These are the areas the military believes the Soviet Union might one day probe, if the need became great enough, thinking that, as with Czechoslovakia, there would be no Western reaction. NATO even has contingency plans if the Russians should ever move into Norway itself, say down to the Swedish frontier, on the belief that the West would not risk war to save a few thousand square miles of Arctic glacier.

### Swedish Neutrality

The Finns believe that the Russians would never do this and that it would not be in the Soviet interest to see a Communist regime installed in Finland. "A Communist government in Finland would be the quickest way to end Swedish neutrality," according to one Finn, who pointed out that the Swedish-Russian rivalry prior to this century had been long and bitter. The Russians have every interest, say the Finns, that Finland remain a buffer between West and East just as the Soviet satellites are buffers around Europe. In only one other place besides the Arctic do the Russians have a common frontier with a NATO country, Turkey.

All this is the legacy of World War II, and the Finns believe, as do many other participants in this conference, that much of it is outmoded. There is considerable feeling that for a diversity of motives the Soviet Union now wants détente in the West, and the purpose of the negotiations here will be to see if the Russians want it in name only, or if they are willing to admit measures that will effectively end the division of Europe, the need for buffer states and the ideological and geographical isolation of Eastern Europe.

There is reason to be skeptical. The Soviet Communist party in the past has made clear its position on peaceful coexistence in ideological matters. A Central Committee statement a few years ago said, "The (party) resolutely opposes peaceful coexistence in the province of ideology. These are elementary truths and it is time for everyone who considers himself a Marxist-Leninist to master them."

### Outdated Fears

The Finns, as hosts, are certain to be discreet during the long weeks of work toward what Mr. Kekkonen called, in his welcoming speech, "all that signifies the disappearance of outmoded prejudices and outdated fears." But their thoughts are certain to be put into words by others, as leaders seeking the same goals. The first few days here, without question, were dominated by the Romanians, another country in a delicate position that came here determined that this conference would be more than hollow phrases.

By Friday's meeting the Romanians already had had their first clash with the Russians—over the meaning of "equality and independence." Though everybody agreed that each nation, large or small, would participate here on a basis of "equality and independence," the Romanians insisted that to this be added the phrase, "regardless of whether or not they belong to an alliance."

Soviet Ambassador Viktor Maltsev objected, arguing that a country's independence was not affected by an alliance. By their argument, however, the Romanians showed they felt it was.

There will be many more such clashes in the weeks ahead, and the larger Western nations, a bit patronizingly perhaps, find it all very healthy so far. The crunch will come when the conference moves past procedure to the tough questions of substance, and then the success or failure of these talks will be determined by how many nations are ready to put their "equality and independence" on the line and move beyond the "outmoded prejudices and outdated fears."

## Births of Nonidentical Twins Show Decline in 9 Nations

LONDON, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—A dramatic decline in the births of nonidentical twins in at least nine countries is puzzling British doctors.

Probable causes include hormones in food or pesticides, according to Dr. William James, a twin doctor at University College, London.

James stumbled across the figures while researching mechanisms of twinning. He found that a rapid drop in the birth of nonidentical twins in 1958-59 in Britain, Denmark, Australia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, New Zealand, and Switzerland.

Less pronounced downward occurred in Portugal, Spain, Japan, he reported in the *Journal of Biosocial Science*. The United States has shown a decline in the rate of birth of nonidentical twins, ever.

Scotland, where the decline most pronounced, births of identical twins have fallen by one-third since the end of 1960.

Unknown reasons, births of identical twins have remained level. In countries where twinning has dropped most, nonidentical twin births outnumbering the identical one-on-one, compared with three-to-one 15 years ago.

Identical twins are born when a fertilized egg divides in the womb. Nonidentical twins result from two eggs being fertilized at the same time in the womb.

"The rates for the birth of identical and nonidentical twins were more or less stable until 1958-59," Dr. James said. "Then the rate for nonidentical twins suddenly fell off and has continued to go down ever since."

"There is no doubt at all that this is a real decline. It is not a coincidence," Dr. James speculated that the fall could be caused by hormones used for increasing the growth of cattle. However, one such hormone, diethylstilbestrol, was used in the United States until it was banned this year—being used in the period when the United States did not show a decline in the rate of birth of nonidentical twins.

"It could also be that a pesticide is responsible," Dr. James said. "I just don't know. The biologists will have to sort it out."

Dr. James, who calls himself a nonmathematical, or medical, statistician, discovered the decline while studying a phenomenon known as "Wienberg's rule," a widely accepted proposition which states that among nonidentical twins there are equal numbers of same-sex and opposite-sex pairs. "I believe there is now some question as to how accurate this rule is," he said.

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## Q. C. in Market

Net				I			
High	Low	Last	Change	High	Low	Last	Change

VenOyk Resrch	183	21	19	201
venShack	75	15	14%	14%
VenSandra	52	18%	10%	10%
Voradyne Ind	91	1%	1	1
Waters, Ind	15%	14%	14%	

International	VaChemical	.55	20	27	27	21
	VaReaEst	1.18a	18	22	22	22
	Vilramon Inc	5	1	5	5	5
	Vogue Instrum		58	5	5	5
	Vogel Instrum		54	5	5	5

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Am Bnk	1a	.400	8	52 1/2	54 1/4	-	3/8	Mohrreith CP
ABKrlFle	200		244	35 1/4	35 3/4			MetCIAMins
AmFamilyLio	2		14	20	20 1/2	+	3/8	MutSav to 70
AmFidLiLe	.08r		18	46 1/4	47 1/4	+	1/4	NN Corp 1.20
				70 1/2	69 1/4	-	1 1/4	Stand 30r C

KansCityLife	.2120	37	48 1/2	43 3/4	+ 1/2	Commonwealth
KemperCo	.60					Credit N
KyCentLife	.16	25	0%	9%		CUP 7-26
LamarLifeCp	.60		40	42 1/2		CUP 6 1/2
LibertyNatll	.36	45	47 1/2	48 1/2		

Life Penn Fin	5	20%	3%	1%	1%
Lifesurance Cp	2	41%	4%	—	1%
Lincoln Co	5	11%	11%	—	—
La Sou Life	—	7%	7%	—	—
Laurel Life	2	4%	7%	—	—

Chrysler	530,100	49%	48%	50%	51%	Cleveland
Horizon Cp	781,800	10%	11%	17%	+0%	Comm. Tr
Southern Co.	584,600	22	20%	21%	+%	Conn. NB
Westgl El	530,200	45%	42	44%	+2%	Detroit
						Fidelity

Goodyear	427,100	12 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2 + 2
GenTel&El	418,700	32 1/2	30 1/2	10 1/2 + 1 1/2
Block H R	411,300	15 1/2	15 1/2	77 1/2 - 1/2
Ford Mot	397,800	76 1/2	74 1/2	50 1/2 - 1 1/2

9	13 1/2	13%
5	12 1/2	1 1/2
24	57 1/2	58 1/2
2	58 1/2	59 1/2

UFA 5-86...	123%	103%	EIB 7 1/4-81...	100%
8-86	102%	103%	Gervais Dancon 5-87	103%
	98%	100%	Montreal 7 1/4-87	04%
	98	99	New Zealand 7 1/4-87	00%
	107%	103%		

5	102%	103%	Renault 74-87	95
6	108	108	Rhone-Poulenc 74-87	96
7	95	96	Roussel OC1A 7-79	98
8	87%	84%	Stora Kopparberg 7-79	101

91%	62%	Investment Co.	87%	88%	Bank of Boston
28	28%	Lincoln St. Bank	33%	33%	BSB Boston
30%	21	Long Island Tr.	39	40	Trust Co. N.J.
51%	01%	Mellon Nat. Bk. P.	51%	53%	OB Trust NY
47%	48%	Merchants Bk NY	78	82	Union Bk. N.Y.
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WINE MERCHANTS  
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# Gold Futures

For thousands of years, gold has served as an integral part of the economic life of the world's nations. Now, for the first time in North America, a FUTURES MARKET has been opened to facilitate the buying and selling of gold.

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CROSS CANADA  
CHICAGO, GRAND CAYMAN



PEANUTS



B.C.



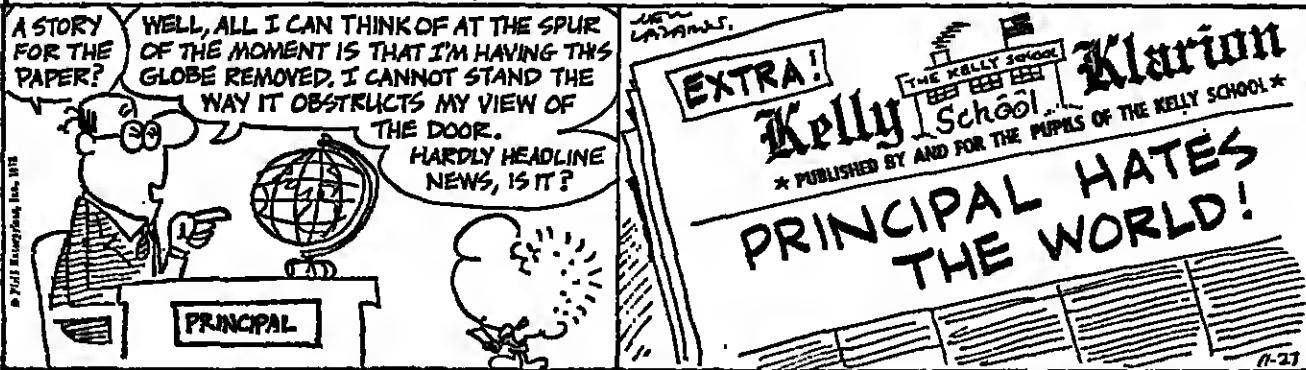
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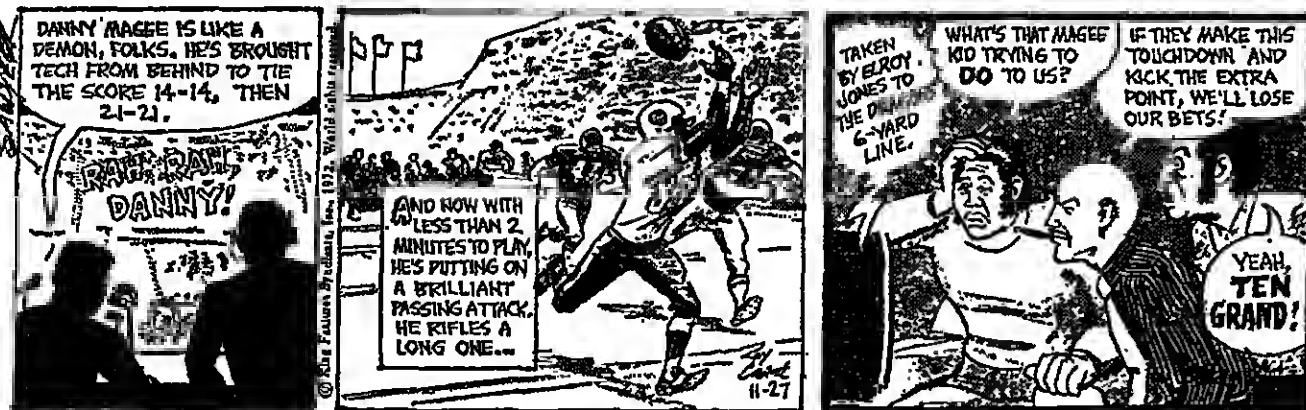
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REN MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Although the combined point count is below normal standards, four hearts is unbeatable if South adopts the right line of play.

South is willing to try game in hearts when his partner offers a single raise and East makes a take-out double.

After an opening spade lead, South goes astray if he wins with the ace and tries immediately for ruffs in the dummy by leading a club.

East wins with the jack and shifts to a trump.

At this point South wins and ruffs two clubs in the dummy, using a spade lead as the re-entry to his hand, but this leaves dummy with nothing but diamonds and the declarer has no quick way back to the closed hand to draw trumps.

East wins the lead of the diamond king with the ace and cashes his remaining club winner.

West pitches his remaining diamond and a diamond play from East seals South's fate. He cannot prevent West from scoring the trump trick to set the contract.

The right play for South after winning the first trick is to lead his singleton diamond, postponing a club lead. East has a chance to lead a trump but the trump situation comes to South's aid. With the heart jack appearing doubleton, he is able to draw trumps ending in dummy and cash all the diamonds although in practice he might postpone this play in favor of one club lead.

The best defense for East after playing diamonds at the second trick is to lead two high trumps, but the declarer would have had no difficulty in making ten tricks.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding: South West North East

1♥ Pass 2♥ Dbl. Pass

4♥ Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade six.

NORTH

♠ 14

♥ 1093

♦ KQJ9864

♣ 7

EAST

♠ 10852

♥ J2

♦ A75

♣ AKJ6

SOUTH (D)

♠ AK

♥ AKQ74

♦ Q2

♣ 98532

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## Franco Harris Runs for 128

## Steelers Set Back Vikings

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Franco Harris, surpassing yards rushing for the sixth and the fifth game in succession, scored one touchdown and another today to help Pittsburgh Steelers to a 33-10 victory over the Minnesota Vikings in a National Football League game.

Victory raised the Steelers' record to 8-3 and sent them to remain tied with

Cleveland for the lead in the Central Division of the American Conference.

Harris, who gained 128 yards in 17 carries, ran 12 yards for a first period touchdown on a play set up by Ralph Anderson's recovery of Bill Brown's fumble. In the final period, Harris scampered 67 yards on a draw play to the Minnesota 1-yard line and Terry Bradshaw plunged over for the score. Roy Gerela, who kicked

a 17-yard field goal, missed his first conversion attempt after 107 successful conversions.

Redskins 21, Packers 18  
Bill Kilmer threw two touchdowns passes and Washington clinched a playoff berth with a 21-16 home victory over Green Bay.

The victory, eighth in a row for the Redskins, boosted their win-loss record to 10-1 and insured them of at least the "wild card" berth in the National Conference playoffs.

It also raised their division lead over the Dallas Cowboys to two games. A Washington victory or a Dallas loss would give the Redskins the Eastern title. Kilmer came through in the clutch after the Packers pulled within a point, 14-13, on MacArthur Lane's 6-yard touchdown run with 12:39 left in the contest.

The Washington quarterback responded by putting the Redskins on the 33-yard line, hitting on 5-of-8 passes in the drive. The play came on his 5-yard toss to Charlie Taylor in the corner of the end zone.

Saints 19, Rams 16

Happy Fuller kicked a 33-yard field goal with 6 seconds left to give New Orleans a 19-16 upset victory at home over Los Angeles which had tied the game 2 minutes earlier with a field goal. The victory was only New Orleans' second of the season, and the loss dumped the Rams from first to third place in the Western Division of the NFL. Fuller also kicked a 46-yard field goal for the Saints and quarterback Archie Manning ran 5 yards for one touchdown and threw 23 yards to Bob Newland for another.

Cowboys 27, Bills 18

Marty Domres passed for three touchdowns and Mike Curtis ran an interception back for another score as Baltimore overcame New England, 31-0, for its first home victory of the season.

Browns 27, Bills 18

A strong Cleveland defense and the passing of Mike Flippo sparked the Browns to a comeback behind 27-10 home victory over Buffalo. It was Cleveland's sixth straight victory.

Bengals 13, Bears 3

Virgil Carter showed his former Chicago teammates enough quarterbacking finesse to lead Cincinnati to a 13-3 road victory. He connected on a 29-yard scoring pass to Ernest Johnson and also engineered drives of 63 and 30 yards which wound up with field goals by Horst Muhlmann of 14 and 39 yards.

Giants 22, Eagles 19

At New York, Norm Sneed threw three touchdowns passes and Ron Johnson ran for two more touchdowns in the first half and the New York Giants went on to roll up their highest point total in history with a 22-10 trouncing of the Philadelphia Eagles.

Packers 33, Broncos 28

Bob Berry passed for one touchdown and set up two others and Art Malone scored twice as Atlanta came from behind to defeat Denver, 23-20.

## NFL Schedule

Thursday's Results  
San Francisco 31, Dallas 16.  
Detroit 17, N.Y. Jets 20.

Sunday's Games  
Washington 21, Green Bay 16.  
Atlanta 23, Denver 20.  
Cleveland 27, Buffalo 10.  
New Orleans 10, Los Angeles 16.  
Baltimore 27, New England 10.  
Pittsburgh 20, Minnesota 16.  
Cincinnati 13, Chicago 3.  
Houston 16, San Diego 20.  
Kansas City 16, Oakland 20.

Monday Night's Games  
St. Louis at Miami.

More Sports  
On Page 11

## College Football

EAST  
Columbia 32, Brown 12.  
Cornell 22, Princeton 10.  
Dartmouth 31, Penn 17.  
Catholics 20, Colgate 16.  
Iowa 33, Boston College 7.  
Penn St. 43, Pittsburgh 21.  
Rutgers 20, Colgate 12.  
Yale 20, Harvard 17.

Midwest  
Iowa 33, Illinois 14.  
Kansas 20, Missouri 14.  
North 24, Northwestern 14.  
Illinois 14, Wisconsin 11.  
Ohio St. 14, Michigan 11.  
Purdue 42, Indiana 10.  
Louisville 27, South 0.

SOUTHEAST  
Alabama 31, Ole Miss 14.  
Georgia 27, Florida 10.  
Tennessee 27, Kentucky 10.  
Vanderbilt 27, Mississippi St. 10.  
Arkansas 27, Texas Tech 14.  
Ole Miss 27, Mississippi St. 10.  
Louisiana 27, Texas Tech 14.

Big Ten  
Michigan 31, Northwestern 14.  
Iowa 33, Illinois 14.  
Purdue 42, Indiana 10.  
Ohio St. 14, Michigan 11.  
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Killy Is 10th;  
Stuefer Wins  
Giant Slalom

ASPEN, Colo., Nov. 26 (UPI)—The world champion professional skier and Jean-Claude Killy of France were both defeated easily yesterday by Harald Stuefer of Austria in the first race of the 12-event Benson & Hedges 100 Grand Prix of professional ski racing.

Spider Sabich, the current pro champion from Kyburz, Calif., caught a ski tip on a slalom gate and fell heavily on the steep icy course.

Killy, a 1968 triple gold-medalist winner at the Winter Olympics, was returning to competitive skiing after an absence of four years and was in his first professional ski race. He fell on his first run and recovered to finish 3.55 seconds behind the 24-year-old Stuefer. Stuefer edged Killy in the second run by eleven-hundredths of a second. Killy was 10th overall.

The 6-foot-5 Stuefer earned \$2,000 in the head-to-head slalom by defeating Alain Penz of France in the final. Penz won \$1,500.

A former U.S. Olympian, Hank Kaskiola, of Bellingham, Wash.,



WEAK RETURN—Jean-Claude Killy of France, who returned to competitive skiing, finished 10th in the pro skiing giant slalom won by Harald Stuefer.

won \$1,200 by edging Hugo Nindl of Austria in the first run of the grand-prix tour. Nindl pocketed \$1,000 for fourth place. The fifth through eighth places, worth \$500 each, were taken by Terje Overland of Norway, Hans Bjorge of Norway, Ole Thoen of Norway, and Malcolm Milne of Australia.

The Benson & Hedges Grand Prix is worth nearly \$400,000 to 150 registered racers of the International Ski Racers Association.

Dartmouth  
Beats Penn,  
Takes Title

By Gordon S. White Jr.  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Dartmouth won the Ivy League football championship with a thrilling 31-17 upturn victory over Pennsylvania on the final day of the league season yesterday.

It was the fourth straight time the Big Green had won or shared the crown and the ninth time since the league's formal round-robin began in 1956. Dartmouth was co-champion with Cornell a year ago, champion alone in 1970 and tri-champion with Yale and Princeton in 1969. This was its fifth outright title.

Nothing was easy in the victory as Dartmouth came back from an early 14-0 deficit. It was primarily the calm and wise direction of Steve Stoen, the senior quarterback, that gave the Big Green its fifth league victory against one defeat and a tie. Penn, tied with Yale as the tie, began, finished tied with Cornell for third with a 4-3 record while the Elis were runners-up with a 5-2 mark, a half-game behind Dartmouth.

Big Thrill

The big thrill of the game came after the score had been tied, 17-17, at 6:26 of the final period when Penn's Tim Martin kicked a 25-yard field goal. His kick matched a third-quarter field goal by Dartmouth's Ted Perry, a 37-yarder.

Dartmouth took the ensuing kickoff, and with third down and 10 on its 30-yard line, Stoen connected with Jack Thomas for a spectacular 45-yard pass. Thomas ran across the Agassiz from right to left in front of Tom Welsh, a defensive back who was standing and waiting for what he thought would be an interception. Thomas leaped and stole the ball.

Seven plays later, Steve Webster scored. The fullback was given a huge hole for an easy 1-yard thrust into the end zone. Perry converted for the third time and the lead was 24-17.

After a Penn fumble on the next series, Dartmouth smashed back. Jack Klupchak smashed the right side and went 50 yards for a touchdown. Klupchak had scored the touchdown late in the first half that tied the game at 14-14, catching a 10-yard touchdown pass from Stoen.

Yale 23, Harvard 17

At Cambridge, Mass., Dick Jauron, Yale's All-America halfback, led the Elis from a 17-0 deficit to defeat Harvard, 23-17, before a capacity crowd of 39,000. Jauron's 74-yard touchdown run in the third period kept Yale in the lead, who beat Harvard in Harvard Stadium for the first time in 19 years. Jauron scored two touchdowns and rushed for 183 yards in 28 carries, a 6.5 average. His season's total came to 1,055 yards, a Yale record, and 13 touchdowns. Over three seasons, he scored 28 touchdowns, another Yale record, and four of them were against Harvard.

Penn State 40, Pitt 7

Quarterback John Hutnagel threw three touchdowns passes as he led Penn State to a crushing 40-7 victory over Pittsburgh at University Park, Pa. The triumph gave the Nittany Lions, who will play in the Sugar Bowl Jan. 1, a 10-1 win-loss record for the season. Penn State erupted for four touchdowns in the first period, two on passes by Hutnagel, after a sluggish, scoreless first period. The scoring began with a 31-yard pass by Hutnagel to Jimmy Scott in the end zone.

## Ex-Hawk Payne Indicted

MARIETTA, Ga., Nov. 26 (AP)—A former Atlanta Hawks basketball player, Tom Payne, has been indicted by the Cobb County grand jury on charges of rape and aggravated sodomy. Payne, previously convicted of rape in Atlanta, was accused of assaulting a 42-year-old woman in the backyard of her northeast Cobb County home.

Lutz Loses Rome Final  
Ashe Captures Tie-Breaker  
In 5th Set for Tennis Crown

By Bernard Kirsch  
ROME, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Though it was only by 5 points, Arthur Ashe tonight helped reestablish a reputation which he said was prematurely built.

Ashe won the World Championship Tennis winter championship, beating fellow-American Bob Lutz, 6-3, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5, 7-5. In the final set, Ashe won a head-of-12 tie-breaker, 7-2, to garner the first place prize of \$26,000 of the \$50,000 purse.

The victory took 2 hours 25 minutes and both slugged hard their good and bad moments. And, as Lutz said after the match, "I don't think the Greek (Nick the Greek, the noted oddsmaker) would want to bet on [Ken] Rosewall end [Rod] Laver in a tie-breaker."

The victory also made Ashe the second highest money winner on the WCT tour, which ended tonight before 3,302 fans at the Palazzo dello Sport. His year's accumulation was \$119,775, bettered only by Rosewall. Lutz won \$10,000 tonight and his total was \$62,235.

When asked if tonight's victory helped make up for some of his failures of the past three years, Ashe, 29 years old, said: "In 1968, all I really did was reach the semis at Wimbledon and win at Forest Hills. I established my reputation on those two tournaments. It's what you've done in the long run."

He added that "it's nice to be on the season on a positive side," but said that tonight's victory did not make up for the disappointing loss he suffered to Ilie Nastase earlier this year in the U.S. Open final. "If I had my choice of tournaments, dot, dot, dot," he said flippantly. "Tonight's match also had a dot, dot, dot, rhythm. A player would serve on the speedy Poly-grass court, rush the net, and then shut out would usually end the rally. Ashe needed only 19 minutes to win the opening set as he broke Lutz in the first game. In the second set, Lutz was hot and needed 27 minutes to even the match. In set three, the rhythm stayed the same and Ashe had help from Lutz, who several times missed shots on an open court. Set four belonged to Lutz, who still missed the open court on occasion and once faked hitting the ball after a mishap. "I thought I did well enough to get to the fifth set," said Lutz after the match.

Ashe twice had match point in the final set, missing when he had Lutz, 5-4, in games. In the tie-breaker, the strategy was to get the first serve in and charge. He succeeded, scoring 4 points in a row to make it 6-1, and soon Lutz errored to lose the match.

Blacks Hawks 4, Blues 2

At St. Louis, Stan Mikita scored the winning goal at 17:17 of the second period as Chicago beat St. Louis, 4-2.

Maple Leafs 11, Golden Seals 5

Right wing Rick Kehoe registered his first NHL hat trick and Denis Duperre and Gerry Monahan each had a pair of goals as Toronto clubbed California, 11-0, at Toronto.

## NHL Results

Saturday's Games  
N.Y. Islanders 2 (Gagne, Stewart), Pittsburgh 2 (Poli 2).  
St. Louis 4 (Fretter, Bestall, Grant), Los Angeles 0.  
Chicago 4 (Mazda, Coroll, Mikita, Rush), St. Louis 2 (Hager, Sabourin).  
Detroit 6 (Delvecchio 2, Ecclestone, Coroll, Redmond, Libby), Philadelphia 4 (Hendriker, Nudelsh, Pini, Rucinski).  
Toronto 11 (Kehoe 3, Monahan 2, Duperre 2, Ullrich, Redmond, Thompson, Shill), California 0.

Friday's Games  
Chicago 6 (Plumlee 2, Morris, Pelly, Philadelphia 2 (Harriman, Campbell, Libby, Pini, Rucinski).  
Boston 3 (Hall, Labadie, MacNeil), Cleveland 1 (Harriman, Pini, Rucinski).  
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